THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1770. THE NUMBER 192.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

By a ſhip arrived at NORFOLK, *from* LIVERPOOL, *we have received papers to the 27th of* October, *from which are taken the following articles.*

PARIS, *October* 9.

OUR Miniſtry is very buſy in regulating every thing relative to the civil and military government of Corſica. The Viſcount de Thianges ſet out a few days ago for that iſland, where he is to command under the Count de Vaux.

All the beggars in this city were taken up lately, many of whom being very able to work, are to be employed in different public works, and the reſt were ſent to the hoſpitals.

Warſaw, Sept. 30. By a courier from Prince Gallitzin to Prince Wolonſki, we learn, that the brave Colonel Weiſman has been appointed commandant of the fortreſs of Choczim, which he has entered with four regiments that compoſe the garriſon. General Romanzow is to command the army in the room of Prince Gallitzin, who will quit the field loaded with honour. The Count de Panin who ſucceeds General Romanzow, will, probably, before the end of the campaign, make an attempt upon Bender. General Helm has been diſpatched, with 10,000 men, towards Jaſſy, where he is to receive the homage of the Moldavians, in the name of her Imperial Majeſty.

The Turks are retired towards the Danube with the utmoſt precipitation. It is computed they have loſt no leſs than 28,000 men in the courſe of this month, and above 40,000 have deſerted in their retreat from Choczim to Bender, and taken the ſhorteſt road to return to their own country.

Venice, Sept. 27. According to advices from the frontiers of Dalmatia, the Montenegrins have made a new invaſion into the Ottoman territories, killed ſeveral Turks, and plundered and burnt two villages.

Warſaw, Oct. 2. According to the laſt advices from the Ruſſian army, the Grand Vizir has left the Ottoman army at Bender, and ſet out on his way to Conſtantinople, in company with three Pachas. The conſternation that reigns among the Turks is not to be expreſſed. General Romanzow has taken the command of the grand Ruſſian army, and marched towards Bender. Lieutenant-General Helm has taken poſſeſſion of Jaſſy, and 20,000 Moldavians have ſworn the oath of fidelity to her Imerial Majeſty. General Medem has advanced by the way of Ukraine, as far as Oſzakow on the Black Sea.

Vienna, Oct. 7. Such a prodigious quantity of ſnow fell here the 4th inſtant, that it covered all the mountains in the environs of this city, and has almoſt rendered the roads impaſſable.

We hear that the Prince of Conde is ſhortly expected here, in order to demand the Archduchefs in marriage for the Dauphin, and that the Prince of Conde will eſpouſe her Roal Highneſs by proxy.

Leghorn, Sept. 30. The motive for the Dey of Algiers declaring war againſt the King of Denmark, is ſaid to be owing to that Monarch allowing the Hamburghers to hoiſt the Daniſh flag; but be that as it may, we are aſſured his Majeſty will immediately ſend ſeven ſhips of the line into the Mediterranean, to protect the navigation of his ſubjects.

Genoa, Sept. 30. By letters from various parts of France and Spain, we learn that they work with great diligence in the ports of theſe kingdoms, in order to fit out a powerful naval force with the utmoſt expedition.

Genoa, Sept. 23. We hear from Corſica, that the Count de Vaux has ſent Capt. Pelone, in irons, to France; and has publiſhed a general pardon to all the natives in the mountains, and promiſed paſſports to thoſe who chuſe to leave the iſland. Moſt of the inhabitants have accepted of the laſt propoſal. A few ſtill continue in arms in the mountains, under the command of an Eccleſiaſtic.

LONDON, *October* 19.

YESTERDAY was held a court of Aldermen at Guildhall, when the affair was brought on, relative to the ſwearing in John Wilkes, Eſq; Alderman elect for Farringdon Ward Without, but the court not coming to a determination, it is poſtponed till next Tueſday, when William Beckford, Eſq; will appear to take upon him the office of Lord Mayor for the enſuing year; of this the Sheriffs informed the court.

It is ſaid that a great trading company have come to a reſolution to keep up a conſiderable naval force of their own, to be compoſed of ſhips of twenty to fifty guns, and to take a number of ſeamen into their pay for this purpoſe only.

In the magnificent preſent, which the Nabob of the Carnatic has ſent to his Majeſty, there is among other things of very great value, one piece of muſlin, which, we are credibly informed is the fineſt that ever came to Europe: The texture of it is of a very peculiar nature, and the whole is remarkably fine. It coſt exactly 7800 rupees in the country, which is about 975 l.

We are informed the Yorkſhire petition is ſo well received in the North Riding of that county, that it is thought full four fifths of the freeholders (notwithſtanding many diſcouraging circumſtances to the contrary) will ſign it, ſo great and general is the ſpirit of the people.

It is confidently reported that a diſſolution of the preſent Parliament will ſpeedily take place.

It is ſaid the Lord Chancellor will ſoon reſign, and that Sir John Eardly Wilmot will be appointed in his room; and, it is further ſaid, that Sir Fletcher Norton will be made Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas.

It is alſo reported, that the reſignation of a certain great officer is occaſioned by his having given his opinion againſt the legality of the meaſure reſpecting Col. Luttrell and Mr. Wilkes.

It is ſaid the Earl of Bute hath made preparations for ſetting out about the latter end of next week.

No leſs than three packets have been diſpatched after a Nobleman who embarked about a week ago from Dover.

We hear that a valuable ſilver mine has lately been diſcovered within a few miles of Auguſta, in Georgia.

The report of a certain Governor's being to ſet out for the weſtern continent in a ſhort time, to reaſſume his command, is intirely without foundation. That Gentleman's conduct will make part of the deliberation of a certain aſſembly; and his coming hither, which was at his own ſolicitation, was in order to be preſent at the diſcuſſion of the American affairs, when he might be better able in perſon to confute any allegations reſpecting himſelf. Therefore, till that buſineſs is diſpatched, it is unlikely he ſhould go.

There is no truth in Sir William Draper being appointed Governor of South-Carolina.

October 21. A letter from Conſtantinople ſays, "At this place, and throughout many of the adjacent countries, the Muſſulmen have had a prophecy (for ſome years paſt) that in the years 1769 and 1770, they and their territories are to be entirely conquered by the unbelievers of Ruſſia. To this prophecy, it is thought, in a great meaſure is owing the timidity, deſertion, and want of diſcipline in their late campaign."

Private letters from Conſtantinople mention, that the Imperial Divan had cauſed it to be intimated to the Engliſh Ambaſſador, that ſhould Great-Britain afford ſhelter to the Ruſſian navy in any of her ports, or grant any other ſuccours to the enemies of the Grand Signor, it could be looked on in no other light than as an indirect declaration of war.

Letters from Conſtantinople, by yeſterday's mails, mention that the Ottomans were thrown into great conſternation by the appearance of a comet, which is always looked upon as a dreadful omen by thoſe ſuperſtitious people.

The report of a certain great law officer's being to reſign, gains ground on all ſides. So that we are apprehenſive the public will too ſoon feel the loſs of the abilities of that great man in the law department.

The reaſon alledged for the above meaſure, by thoſe who confirm the report, is the diſguſt the Miniſtry have taken to him for his ſteady attachment to the part of the people, and his ſolemn declarations reſpecting the illegality and arbitrarineſs of the proceedings in the caſe of a certain election.

What is greatly to the honour of the preſent Chancellor, not *one of his decrees*, we are informed, have ever been *reverſed*. The ſame may be ſaid of Lord Chancellor Hardwick, indeed; but there were ſome circumſtances in his caſe which makes it leſs extraordinary.

We are informed that the Earl of Bute is preparing to follow his friend and coadjutor Lord Holland to the South of France; Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; and Lord Barrington, are to officiate as *locum tenens*, during the abſence of the above named Lords.

To the many reaſons aſſigned for Lord Holland's departure is now added, his Lordſhip's tender regard for his ſiſter Lady Cecilia Margaret Lenox, who is gone to the South of France for the recovery of her health.

Sir William Draper is going to make the tour of North-America.

The plan of the Ruſſian armament, and its deſtination, we hear, was concerted and propoſed ſeveral months ſince by Vice Admiral Elphinſton, who declared, at a great man's table in London, from his particular knowledge of the Turks, and the Archipelago, and if the Empreſs would put under his command, a ſufficient number of men of war, bomb ketches, &c. he would undertake to bombard and reduce Conſtantinople.

The ſtay of a certain Chief in this kingdom is now ſaid will be much ſhorter than was expected, in order to put a ſtop to thoſe party exceptions which have already been made on his conduct.

Wedneſday laſt a very numerous meeting of the freeholders of Somerſetſhire was held at Wells, when a petition to the throne was unanimouſly agreed on, praying for *a diſſolution of the preſent Parliament*.

Mr. Coxe, Member for Somerſetſhire; Mr. Smith, Member for the city of Bath, and Mr. Allen, Member for Bridgewater, ſpoke warmly on the occaſion, ſtrongly recommending the petition.

We hear that the late Samuel Wilſon, Eſq; who died in Hatton Garden a few days ago, has left by his will 20,000 l. to be lodged in the chamber of London, which is to be let out to young perſons who are free of the city of London, to put them in buſineſs: 100 l. the firſt year, the ſame the ſecond, and ſo on till it amounts to 500 l. for which they are to give one per cent. and find two ſufficient ſureties: The profits ariſing from the intereſt of the money are to pay the clerk and other expences. Mr. Wilſon is ſaid to have died worth 100,000 l.

Oct. 24. It is well known with what indifference a certain premier Duke has hitherto treated every petition that has been preſented both in his miniſterial department, as well as his political converſation; but when he was told of the Yorkſhire petition, and the reſpectable names that ſupported it, he exclaimed "This is no petition, this is a demand, which I am afraid muſt, at length, be complied with."

A diſſolution of the preſent Parliament is now ſeriouſly talked of by the friends, as well as the enemies, of the adminiſtration.

We are informed, on undoubted authority, that the Ruſſian fleet of twenty ſhips of the line, are to be joined by ſix frigates of conſiderable force; beſides tenders, tranſports, &c. before they quit our coaſt.

It is now evident, there is no force that can obſtruct the Ruſſian fleet from going to Conſtantinople; as no fleets even could be fitted out of ſufficient ſtrength to oppoſe them; and the Turkiſh ports are in no degree able to ſtop their paſſage through the Streights of the Heleſpont. The only difficulty, and indeed a very great one, is, their paſſage through the Dardinels, which is a very narrow channel of forty miles length, and requires a ſtrong wind from one quarter, to ſtem the courſe of the currents which are againſt them. However, the gales which the antients called by the name of the Eteſian winds, that frequently blow about in the time they may arrive there, are ſomewhat in their favour.

A few days ſince a certain popular Gentleman, who has ſignalized himſelf in the cauſe of a patriotic priſoner, received a preſent of a 500 l. bank note, under cover, from Mr. K. brother to Lord K. "as a reward of his zeal for his country."

By a particular relation of the action, which happened on the ninth laſt between the Turks and the Ruſſians, it appears to have been one of the hotteſt almoſt ever known. In the wood of Ratchewſkoy, the Ruſſians were twice driven from behind two of their entrenchments, but rallied again, each time, behind the third, and forced back the enemy from all the entrenchments in their turn. The whole action laſted from break of day till two in the afternoon; and four regiments, who guarded the above wood, are ſaid to have fired more than 100 pounds each.

The Miniſtry are at a great loſs for an expedient to move a certain great lawyer, as he remains inflexible with reſpect to his opinion concerning the late Middleſex election.

Yeſterday morning an expreſs was ſent to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor at Bath.

A correſpondent writes, that it is amazing to ſee the preparations which are making in all parts of the country, to celebrate the birth day of John Wilkes, Eſq;

The opinion that Mr. Yorke will be made Chancellor in caſe of a vacancy in that office, is again revived, and aſſerted by thoſe who are intimately connected with ſtate affairs.

We hear from Venice, that the expedition of the Ruſſian General Prince Dulgorucki, who has carried off the famous Stephano Piccollo, who gave himſelf out to be the Emperor Peter III. will probably make ſome figure in the hiſtory of the preſent age. The Turks have taken umbrage at the Venetians, for ſuffering Prince Dolgorucki to land on their territories to treat with the Montenegrins; of this the Venetians declare themſelves ignorant, and that the Ruſſians had abſolutely landed on the Turkiſh territories, and not on thoſe of the Republic.

Letters from Paris mention, that the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company engroſs a conſiderable ſhare of the attention of the Miniſtry, who are convinced of the great neceſſity there is for ſome immediate meaſures to be taken with reſpect to the French intereſt in Aſia: A large body of troops is ſoon to be ſent to that part of the world, and ſeveral veſſels are ordered to be fitted out for the iſles of France and Bourbon at the government's expence.

We hear that the friends of Mr. Wilkes have propoſed terms to his creditors, which they are inclined to accept; and it is aſſerted that he will undoubtedly have his liberty in April next, when his ſentence expires.

On Monday laſt a cabbage was cut in a Gentleman's garden, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, which weighed 34 lb. excluſive of the ſtem, which was about four or five pounds more.

This morning a woman ſtole a child, about three years old, from Charterhouſe-lane, and was detected in Alderſgate ſtreet. It is imagined ſhe was going to ſtrip it. The woman was carried before Juſtice Culpepper, who committed her to New-Priſon.

The 2d inſtant died, at Kildare in Ireland, one John Chump, aged 120 years; and was never known to have had any ſickneſs.

We are told from France, that all the engineers there are vying with each other, in exhibiting and preparing new fire works againſt the Dauphin's marriage. But hitherto their inventions have produced nothing very curious, excepting a new ſort of bombs, which, it is ſaid, have a moſt wonderful effect.

The new navigation of the river Stort being finiſhed, the firſt barge came early this morning to Biſhop Stortford in Hertfordſhire, with colours flying, drums beating, trumpets ſounding, and other muſical inſtruments playing. William Plumer, Eſq; Member for the above county, gave an ox on the occaſion, and Thomas Adderley, of Hockerill, Eſq; gave a pipe of wine.

We have authority to contradict a paragraph in one of the papers, relative to Sir William Draper's having kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on his being appointed Governor of South Carolina, it being entirely groundleſs, as no ſuch appointment is in agitation; Lord Montague only returning home at this time for the recovery of his health.

DUBLIN, *October* 24.

Tueſday his Excellency Lord Viſcount Townſhend went in State to Parliament to open the Seſſion, and was accompanied in the coach by the Earl of Mexborough and Lord Southwell. The Right Hon. John Ponſonby was unanimouſly elected Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and then the Members thereof took the uſual oaths, after which they went to the Houſe of Lords, where the Lord Lieutenant delivered a ſpeech from the Throne to both Houſes.

A remarkable large ſcull was found in digging the foundation for the Royal Exchange on Cork-hill; and from the extraordinary ſize of the teeth, it is imagined it was that of a giant.

We hear from Galway, that Col. Beckwith, of the 44th regiment of foot, quartered in that garriſon, in order to prevent the many evils ariſing from ſoldiers cohabiting with Papiſts, cauſed all their reputed wives of that profeſſion to make a public recantation of the errors of the church of Rome, had the banns duly publiſhed, and fixteen legally married at his expence; their huſbands are to attend them every ſabbath day to divine ſervice, by which means they will become ſincere converts on conviction, and their children good Proteſtants and loyal ſubjects.

LIVERPOOL, *October 27.*

Last Tuesday the Ruſſian Admiral and ſeveral of the Officers came to Hull, at which place the Ruſſian Ambaſſador alſo arrived that evening.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER, *of* October 14, 1769.

TO THE PRINTER.

IF Sir William Draper's bed be a bed of torture, he has made it for himſelf. I ſhall never interrupt his repoſe. Having changed the ſubject, there are parts of his laſt letter not undeſerving of a reply. Leaving his private character and conduct out of the queſtion, I ſhall conſider him merely in the capacity of an author, whoſe labours certainly do no diſcredit to a news-paper.

We ſay, in common diſcourſe, that a man may be his own enemy, and the frequency of the fact makes the expreſſion intelligible. But that a man ſhould be the bitterest enemy of his friends, implies a contradiction of a peculiar nature. There is ſomething in it which cannot be conceived without a confuſion of ideas, nor expreſſed without a ſoleciſm in language. Sir William Draper is ſtill that fatal friend Lord Granby found him. Yet I am ready to do juſtice to his generoſity; if indeed it be not ſomething more than generous, to be the voluntary advocate of men, who think themſelves injured by his aſſiſtance, and to conſider nothing in the cauſe he adopts, but the difficulty of defending it. I thought however he had been better read in the hiſtory of the human heart, than to compare or confound the tortures of the body with thoſe of the mind. He ought to have known, though perhaps it might not be his intereſt to confeſs, that no outward tyranny can reach the mind. If conſcience plays the tyrant, it would be greatly for the benefit of the world, that ſhe were more arbitrary, and far leſs placable, than ſome men find her.

But it ſeems I have outraged the feelings of a father's heart. Am I indeed ſo injudicious? Does Sir William Draper think I would have hazarded my credit with a generous nation, by ſo groſs a violation of the laws of humanity? Does he think I am ſo little acquainted with the firſt and nobleſt characteriſtic of Engliſhmen? Or how will he reconcile ſuch folly with an underſtanding ſo full of artifice as mine? Had *he* been a father, he would have been but little offended with the ſeverity of the reproach, for his mind would have been filled with the juſtice of it. He would have ſeen that I did not inſult the feelings of a father, but the father, who felt nothing. He would have truſted to the evidence of his own paternal heart, and boldly denied the poſſibility of the fact, inſtead of defending it. Againſt whom then will his honeſt indignation be directed, when I aſſure him, that this whole town beheld the D. of ——'s conduct upon the death of his ſon, with horror and aſtoniſhment. Sir William Draper does himſelf but little honour in oppoſing the general ſenſe of his country. The people are ſeldom wrong in their *opinions*; in their ſentiments, they are never miſtaken. There may be a vanity perhaps in a ſingular way of thinking; but when a man profeſſes a want of thoſe feelings, which do honour to the multitude, he hazards ſomething infinitely more important than the character of his underſtanding. After all, as Sir William may poſſibly be in earneſt in his anxiety for the D. of ——, I ſhould be glad to relieve him from it. He may reſt aſſured that this worthy Nobleman laughs, with equal indifference, at *my* reproaches, and Sir William's diſtreſs about him. But here let it ſtop. Even the D. of ——, inſenſible as he is, will conſult the tranquility of his life, in not provoking the moderation of my temper. If, from the profoundeſt contempt, I ſhould ever riſe into anger, he ſhould ſoon find, that all I have already ſaid of him was lenity and compaſſion.

Out of a long catalogue, Sir William Draper has confined himſelf to the refutation of two charges only. The reſt he had not time to diſcuſs; and, indeed, it would have been a laborious undertaking. To draw up a defence of ſuch a ſeries of enormities, would have required a life at leaſt as long as that, which has been uniformly employed in the practice of them. The public opinion of the D. of ——'s extreme œconomy is, it ſeems, entirely without foundation. Though not very prodigal abroad, in his own family at leaſt, he is regular and magnificent. He pays his debts, abhors a beggar, and makes a handſome proviſion for his ſon. His charity has improved upon the proverb, and ended where it began. Admitting the whole force of this ſingle inſtance of his domeſtic generoſity (wonderful indeed, conſidering the narrowneſs of his fortune, and the little merit of his only ſon) the public may ſtill perhaps be diſſatisfied, and demand ſome other leſs equivocal proofs of his munificence. Sir William Draper ſhould have entered boldly into the detail—of indigence relieved;—of arts encouraged;—of ſcience patronized; men of learning protected, and works of genius rewarded; in ſhort, had there been a ſingle inſtance, beſides Mr. Rigby, of bluſhing merit brought forward by the Duke, for the ſervice of the public, it ſhould not have been omitted.

I wiſh it were poſſible to eſtabliſh my inference with the ſame certainty, on which I believe the principle is founded. My concluſion however was not drawn from the principle alone. I am not ſo unjuſt as to reaſon from one crime to another; though I think that, of all the vices, avarice is moſt apt to taint and corrupt the heart. I combined the known temper of the man, with the extravagant conceſſions made by the Ambaſſador, and though I doubt not ſufficient care was taken to leave no document of any treaſonable negotiation, I ſtill maintain that the conduct of this Miniſter carries with it an internal and convincing evidence againſt him. Sir William Draper ſeems not to know the value or force of ſuch a proof. He will not permit us to judge of the motives of men, by the manifeſt tendency of their actions, nor by the notorious character of their minds. He calls for papers and witneſſes, with a ſort of triumphant ſecurity, as if nothing could be true, but what could be proved in a Court of Juſtice. Yet a religious man might have remembered, upon what foundation ſome truths, moſt intereſting to mankind, have been received and eſtabliſhed. If it were not for the internal evidence, which the pureſt of religions carries with it, what would become of his once well quoted decalogue, and of the meekneſs of his chriſtianity?

The generous warmth of his reſentment makes him confound the order of events. He forgets that the inſults and diſtreſſes which the D. of —— has ſuffered, and which Sir William has lamented with many delicate touches of the true pathetic, were only *recorded* in my letter to his Grace, not occaſioned by it. It was a ſimple, candid narrative of facts; though, for aught I know, it may carry with it ſomething prophetic. His Grace undoubtedly has received ſeveral ominous hints; and I think, in certain circumſtances, a wiſe man would do well to prepare himſelf for the event.

But I have a charge of a heavier nature againſt Sir William Draper. He tells us that the D- of —— is amenable to juſtice;—that Parliament is a high and ſolemn tribunal; and that, if guilty, he may be puniſhed by due courſe of law; and all this he ſays with as much gravity as if he believed one word of the matter.—I hope indeed the day of impeachments will arrive, before this Nobleman eſcapes out of life;—but to refer us to that mode of proceeding now, with ſuch a Miniſtry, and ſuch a Houſe of Commons as the preſent, what is it, but an indecent mockery of the common ſenſe of the nation? I think he might have contented himſelf with defending the greateſt enemy, without inſulting the diſtreſſes of his country.

His concluding declaration of his opinion, with reſpect to the preſent condition of affairs, is too looſe and undetermined to be of any ſervice to the public. How ſtrange it is that this Gentleman ſhould dedicate ſo much time and argument to the defence of worthleſs or indifferent characters, while he gives but ſeven ſolitary lines to the only ſubject, which can deſerve his attention, or do credit to his abilities.

JUNIUS.

* If Sir W. D. will take the trouble of looking into Torey's Memoirs, he will ſee with what little ceremony a bribe may be offered to a Duke, and with what little ceremony it was *only not accepted*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 11.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent at Liverpool, *dated* November 1, 1769.

"After incloſing you our laſt paper, I have the pleaſure to inform you that every wellwiſher to this country and the colonies, rejoice at the American reſolves, and hope they will firmly adhere to them, until their grievances are redreſſed. It is poſitively ſaid, in one of the London papers, that forty-five Gentlemen of Virginia, have ſent Mr. Wilkes forty-five hogſheads of tobacco: I wiſh it may be true, as it would manifeſt the generous ſpirit they are animated with in the cauſe of liberty. Petitions for the diſſolution of the Parliament, are preparing in every county, and in every town, and ſome think it muſt be done; though it is generally thought the Parliament will not meet before the firſt of January, that all the R---es may have time to follow Lord H-----d's *example*, rob the public as much as they can, and then follow *him*."

Mr. RIND,

Having troubled you lately with a political piece; in order to make ſome amends to your readers in general, I now ſend you a poetical one, which you are welcome to publiſh, or not, as you think proper.

I am your very humble ſervant, S. X.

A ſhort POEM *on* HUNTING.

AT early dawn I leave a downy bed,
Before the ſky is tinged o'er with red;
Aurora's bluſhes do but juſt appear,
If winds are ſilent, and the Heavens clear,
My boy is ſummon'd, and our ſteeds prepar'd,
The dogs uncoupled, and a hunt declar'd:
The well known ſigns they readily obey,
And joyful muſic to our ears convey;
With chearful notes they uſher in the morn,
And drown the clangor of the ſounding horn.
The ſportſmen ready, and the julep o'er,
Which doctors ſtorm at, and which ſome adore;
We ſoon are mounted, and direct our way,
To bruſque the coverts where the foxes lay.
The ſun then riſing in majeſtic ſtate,
With joy and gratitude our hearts elate,
We think with pleaſure on the wiſh'd for chace,
Like lovers haſting to a dear embrace.
How vain that pleaſure when compar'd with this?
The joy more laſting, and more pure the bliſs;
Low ſinks the mind when 'tis debas'd by love,
But this exalts it to the realms above.
Hunting and arms become a noble mind,
For noble ſpirits are to both inclin'd.
Lo! the proud courſer ruſhes on to fights,
And, ſpurr'd with pleaſure, in the chace delights.
Now let us next the various pack ſurvey,
That iſſue gladly with the riſing day:
Rockwood, and Muſic are the firſt in fame,
For running foxes, as their only game;
Rockwood, the ſure, the humble, and the grand,
Pays due attention to a juſt command;
Briſk Lightfoot too, and Toper the demure,
And pug-nos'd Jolly, are forever ſure.
Stately the tall, the ſurly and the proud,
Forever lively, and forever loud,
Erect ſhe ſtands with loſty head and tail,
And pours her muſic down along the vale.
Others deſerve but little praiſe or blame,
Of equal merit, and of equal fame.
Fleet Ranger, Piper, and young Lilly fair,
Delight in hunting every timid hare:
Lov'd Beauman too will in the fault be join'd,
Tho' juſt correction he is ſure to find.
But Forreſter, alas! now claims a place
In this memorial of the ſylvan race;
When Forreſter was out our ears would feel
A frequent trembling from a ringing peal;
A dog ſo eager, and of voice ſo ſtrong,
He roar'd like thunder as he ſtorm'd along;
And now lamented in the grave doth lie
Not all the Rockwoods can the loſs ſupply.
Old Stranger opening, we are pleas'd to hear,
As all are certain that a fox is near:
While muſic ſprightly thro' the covert winds,
And, prying nicely, in a tuſſock finds
The fox unkennell'd, what a joyful ſound
Thro' the neighbouring woods is rung around,
And he, tho' cunning, on his ſpeed relies,
And ſwift before us, as a greyhound, flies:
With nimble feet, and with a ſpring he bounds,
As if to ſay that he defy'd the hounds:
The hounds his ſtoutneſs and his fleetneſs try,
And ſweetly follow in melodious cry.
The checker'd pack before, ſpread all in view,
With higheſt rapture we in haſte purſue.
The giddy planters that have join'd the chace,
Thro' thick and thin, and with the ſwifteſt pace,
Ride headlong o'er the ſtony hills and dales,
And ſometimes plunge into the marſhy vales:
They force thro' briars, and the rapid ſtream;
They ride like madmen, but like devils ſcream.
Not ſo the mild, and thoſe advanc'd in age,
Calm and ſerene they in purſuit engage;
Enjoy the pleaſure with a quiet mind,
And, ſafe from danger, gallop on behind.
O'er many an acre Reynard leads the way,
Until his ſpirits and his ſtrength decay,
Then being tir'd, and his courage gone,
He ſtops to liſten—but the dogs come on.
Away he ſkips, and to the glade he hies,
And ſhifts and windings thro' the thicket tries;
But hounds ſagacious will his track explore
Thro' all the labyrinth he had made before.
He ſeeks the water, and he ſkims the plain,
His art is needleſs, and his heels are vain.
At length diſtracted, and devoid of breath,
With heart felt anguiſh he reſigns to death.
Then homewards jogging in an eaſy pace,
We count the fortunes of the mingled chace;
How this one boaſting of his want of fear,
Was ſoon arreſted in his wild career:
As grape vine tough had in the way been found,
To bring him tumbling to the leafy ground.
Perhaps ſome hardy buck, his ſhins rubb'd o'er,
His garments frizzled, and his eye-balls tore,
May yet both glory in the chace that's paſt,
And wiſh another until eve may laſt.

An Act to appoint COMMISSIONERS *to ſtate and ſettle the damages done by the late ſtorm in ſeveral warehouſes.*

WHEREAS large quantities of tobacco, by a violent ſtorm in the month of September laſt, have been damaged at the public warehouſes, at Troy's, Crutchfield's, Guilford, and Page's, and at other public warehouſes, in this colony, the exact quantity of which, and the names of the proprietors, cannot now be aſcertained: To the end, therefore, that it may fully appear to whom the ſaid damaged tobacco belonged, and that a juſt account thereof may be ſtated, and the ſufferers receive ſatisfaction for their ſeveral loſſes,

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Burgeſſes, of this preſent General Aſſembly, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the ſame, That Edmund Pendleton, Walker Taliaferro, Robert Gilchriſt, James Taylor, William Macon, John Snelſon, Richard Johnſon, John Syme, Southy Simpſon, John Watts, William Taylor, Tully Robinſon Wiſe, Richard Henry Lee, Richard Lee, Thomas Chilton, William Booth, Richard Randolph, and Richard Adams, Gentlemen, ſhall be, and they are hereby conſtituted and appointed Commiſſioners for taking, examining, and ſtating the accounts, claims and demands, of the proprietors of the tobacco damaged at any of the warehouſes aforeſaid, and in ſtating the ſaid accounts, the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two or more of them, ſhall, and are hereby directed and required to diſtinguiſh the quantity of crop, and of transfer tobacco, that had been inſpected, and ſuch other tobacco as was not inſpected, which accounts the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two or more of them, ſhall deliver, certified under their hands and ſeals, to the proprietors thereof, expreſſing therein the value of ſuch damaged tobacco in money, which ſaid accounts, ſo certified, and produced to the Treaſurer for the time being, ſhall be a ſufficient warrant for the payment of the reſpective ſums ſpecified therein; and which the ſaid Treaſurer is hereby authorized and required to pay out of the public money in his hands.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two or more of them reſpectively, ſhall, and they are hereby impowered and required to meet at ſuch time or times, and at ſuch places, as they ſhall think fit, of which time and place public notice ſhall be advertiſed in the Virginia Gazette, and at each reſpective warehouſe, at leaſt one month before ſuch meeting, and to examine any perſon or perſons they ſhall think neceſſary for their information, in all things relating to the ſaid accounts, and to adminiſter an oath or affirmation, as the caſe ſhall require, for the better diſcovering the true quantity of the ſaid damaged tobacco, to any perſon or perſons.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That every of the ſaid Commiſſioners hereby conſtituted, before he enters upon the execution of this act, ſhall, before ſome County Court, take the following oath:

"I A. B. do ſwear, that I will, according to the beſt
"of my ſkill and knowledge, faithfully, impartially
"and truly demean myſelf in taking, examining and
"ſtating, the accounts, claims and demands, of the
"proprietors of the tobacco damaged in
"warehouſe, according to the directions of the act of
"Aſſembly lately made for that purpoſe."

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That the Inſpectors, at the ſaid ſeveral warehouſes, ſhall ſell at public auction, ſo much of the ſaid damaged tobacco as can be ſaved at their reſpective warehouſes, giving fifteen days notice, at leaſt, of the time and place of ſuch ſale, and immediately pay the money ariſing from ſuch ſales to the ſaid Treaſurer, for the uſe of the public, who ſhall account for the ſame to the General Aſſembly.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled, An Act for inſpecting pork, beef, flour, tar, pitch, and turpentine.

WHEREAS the acts of Aſſembly made for the inſpection of pork, beef, flour, tar, pitch, and turpentine, have been found defective:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Burgeſſes, of this preſent General Aſſembly, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the firſt day of April next every barrel containing tar, pitch, or turpentine, ſhall be made in the following manner, to wit, the heads and bulge ſhall be round, and the heads ſhall not exceed one inch and a half, nor be leſs than one inch thick, the ſtaves ſhall be of an equal length, and not leſs than three fourths of an inch thick, and no ſap-pine timber ſhall be in the barrels made for turpentine, and the barrels ſhall be well bound with good hoops, at leaſt two thirds of their length, and ſhall contain thirty two gallons and a half, wine meaſure, at leaſt.

And be it further enacted, That every Inſpector ſhall diſtinguiſh on the head of every barrel of turpentine, and in his certificate, whether the ſame be dipped, ſcraped, or a mixture of both, and ſhall likewiſe ſtamp or brand on every barrel of tar, pitch and turpentine, by him refuſed, that the ſame hath been refuſed, together with his name, and ſhall demand and receive from the owner thereof the ſame allowance as if the ſame had paſſed inſpection.

And be it further enacted, That every Inſpector who ſhall paſs any barrel of tar, pitch, or turpentine, contrary to the directions of this act, or ſhall refuſe to ſtamp, brand, or give ſuch certificate for turpentine, or neglect to ſtamp or brand ſuch tar, pitch, or turpentine,